

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 29 1864.

NO. 363.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is..... \$100,000.00

The amount of capital stock paid up..... 60,000.00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks, incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis (part in the safe of the Company)..... \$ 50,327.42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed..... 42,500.00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest..... 6,229.66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, partly by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice..... 40,000.00

Life insurance policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 110,001.98

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest..... 21,151.12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,685.64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest..... 580.74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949.45

Revenue stamps..... 45.95

Total..... \$ 281,471.98

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors.....

2d. Losses adjusted and not due.....

3d. " " " "

4th. Losses unadjusted.....

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000.1

policy \$3,000.00..... \$ 7,008

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,300.00

*Both released by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policy; that of \$4,000.00 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencontre. The other of \$3,000.00, because of the party having died with *dolor tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI, {
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. {
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Sely, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least 600,000 DOLLARS AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF CAPITAL, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said funds, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.
W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri; this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, {
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. {
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNDONNY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 16th day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

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A

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks and favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Gen. HOVEY has been appointed to the command of the Military District of Indiana, vice Gen. CARRINGTON, appointed Superintendent of the draft in that district.

On Friday last, August 20, this city and county was visited by several severe rain storms, accompanied with thunder and lightning. We notice in exchanges that on the same day heavy storms visited other localities.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 26, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 9.

Official information has been received from Lt. Col. J. P. Ritter, 8th Kentucky enrolled militia, that on the 19th inst., Col. S. G. Woodward, of the Confederate army, with a force of two hundred men, attacked Hopkinsville Ky., and was repulsed with small loss by Lieut. Besson, 52nd Kentucky Infantry.

Again he made an attack on a detachment of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia, under Lt. Col. J. P. Ritter; in this engagement Woodward and several of his men were killed, several wounded—some of them mortally.

I desire to return my thanks to Col. RITTER and the gallant men of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia for the bravery exhibited on this occasion, and shall always feel the assurance that, in every time of trial, it will bear itself in such a manner as to add to its reputation and the honor of the State.

This example of the utility of a thorough organization of the Militia of the State, it is hoped will be an incentive to the people in the different counties to organize in accordance with the State Guard Law, for the defense of their homes.

Companies, when organized, will report to these Head-quarters, when arms, &c., will be furnished them.

When called into active service the same allowance as the soldiers of the United States army, as to pay and subsistence will be given.

D. W. LINDEY,
Inspector Gen. Ky.

Guerrilla Movements.

One night last week the guerrillas went to Bagdad and Pleasureville and stole some horses. They "fired up" the engine of a construction train on the railroad and started it off; but both pumps being opened it did not run very long.

About 6 o'clock, Friday morning, August 26, fifteen to twenty guerrillas, under the lead of David S. Martin, generally known as "Black Dave Martin," charged into Shelbyville, and surrounded the Court House, in which are kept the arms of the Town Guard, firing indiscriminately, at whom or what did not appear to be understood. But the firing roused Mr. Thos. C. McGrath and Mr. J. H. Masonheimer, whose places of business are near the Court House, and they at once opened upon the marauders. A very hot fire, which, with the assembling of other armed citizens, caused the guerrillas to beat a hasty retreat, leaving on the ground three of their number mortally wounded—one report says four—all of whom died in a few hours. A negro whom the guerrillas had pressed to hold the horses of those who had dismounted, was killed also—he belonged to Mr. James Hickman. Six horses were captured, and three killed. Five of the die mounted rascals went the Court House to get the arms of the Town Guard; but, on hearing the firing of McGrath and Masonheimer, beat a retreat at double quick out the backway.

We learn that Mrs. BURNETT, the respected wife of the Jailer, endeavored to get into the Court House to sound the alarm bell, but "Black Dave" prevented her; when she promptly told him what she thought of his conduct, with his wife living in the town and protected by Union people. As they left, Martin swore he would get reinforcements, and return and burn the town. It was reported that some three miles from town the rebels had a force of one hundred and fifty. Saturday noon they had not yet returned.

We have been informed that the three rebels killed, were named Veech, Smith and Dale.

The Grayson Home Guards killed and captured an entire guerrilla band under a fellow named Rolley, on the 22d August. Out of twenty-seven but three escaped.

Your party, Judge, in these resolutions,

Judge Robertson's Address.

The carefully prepared address of five columns, with which the Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON has favored the public, through the *Observer and Reporter*, is a very peculiar and rather characteristic document.

It develops party movements, hitherto unknown to the public, and furnishes an auto-biographical history of the author's political self-denials, sacrifices, popularity, and self-claimed *pro bono publice* labors.

The important fact has come to light, that the Delegate to the late conservative Guthrie-Union-Democratic-Convention did not, as many supposed, ignore the appellate election in this District, but being too much engrossed in President making to select a candidate for judge, deputed that unimportant matter to a select committee of four.

Like most of the political doings, now a days, of that class of politicians, their proceedings were secret, and not the slightest intimation ever given, except to Judge ROBERTSON, that such an extraordinary power had been conferred by twenty-three counties on four individuals who seem to have been in labor from the 25th of May until the 9th of July, when they brought forth their letter of that date, to which the Judge responded on the 13th, by communicating to them, the startling intelligence, that he "never sought an office," and during the fourteen years, in which he had been Judge, he had "sacrificed inclination, fortune, and personal independence." This response to some of that select committee, must have been very extraordinary news, inasmuch as they were fully posted in regard to the Judge's supposed desire to serve the public in the last Constitutional Convention, and as a member of the lower house of Congress, as well as to represent the State in the United States Senate. Be that however, as it may, the gratifying fact is now upon the record, that he "did not decline a spontaneous call," and "without his voluntary agency or expressed consent," has been elected to the appellate bench. How far the *secret* order may have perfected combinations and supplied the want of public notice, is not stated, nor is any mention made, of how many loyal ballots were destroyed, by confederate guerrillas. Upon these points the admirers of that address did not desire to be informed.

Judge ROBERTSON may be individually, as pure and patriotic as he claims, but the *animus* of his address is particularly objectionable, and the sentiments thereof are nothing but a more elegantly expressed reiteration of the slangs of Cola. WOLFORD, JACOB, and others, who, under the guise of abusing Mr. LINCOLN, are giving aid and encouragement to the enemies of the country.

The Judge claims to have done his whole duty, because, as he says, he has "striven in essays, lectures, and oral arguments to illustrate the principles of the Constitution, vindicate its necessary supremacy, and demonstrate the nationality and paramount value of the constitutional Union, and in these modes, oftener than any other citizen, (in a. y. mode,) has endeavored to prove that secession and nullification are unconstitutional, and therefore void, and consequently that an armed attempt to accomplish either, rebellion, and if they fail, treason."

Without stopping to criticize those efforts, to expose the heresy and injurious tendency of the last sentiment, we are willing to concede, that he would make as able an argument on those points as any other man in Kentucky, and doubtless has done so, and yet what have all his "essays, and lectures, oral arguments, and copious numbers," amounted to, so far as results are concerned, either as to the State at large, or his own immediate vicinity. He may, in his classical and elegant manner, have proven that nullification and secession are legally void, and yet he knows, and so does every body else, that they practically exist, are in full force, and if opposed with nothing else but paper bullets of the brain, will soon overthrow the Constitution and the Union. If all that he has ever said or written was buried, in one mighty effort, at the very smallest squad of armed or unarmed rebels, the effect, at best, would only be ridiculous; they and their associates, imperatively require a coercive subjugating power, and nothing but thorough subjugation will ever accomplish the least particle of good. They are beyond the power of reason, and it is but a waste of words to argue with them or their sympathizers.

You intimate, Judge, that the rebellion, was provoked by sectional antagonism, generated by a reckless anti-slaveryism, and yet, at the same time, admit, that it was not sufficient to justify such revolutionary insurrection against the Constitution and the Union. The rebellion being thus without excuse, why attempt to palliate the offence by turning your batteries upon the anti-slavery sentiments of the country, and it is but a waste of words to argue with them or their sympathizers.

The Coming Presidential Election.

The annexed article of the Baltimore Clipper meets our views; and we copy it, substituting Kentucky for Maryland—with our cordial endorsement:—

The time for the Presidential election is rapidly approaching, and we would remind our readers here, that everything indicates that the battle to be fought in favor of the Union is likely to be a hard one. The opposition to war measures, and consequently, to those who support them, is being marshalled under the lead of every bad element of the ravenous and disappointed Buchanan Democracy, and anxious for aid to regain favor by any means however treacherous and disreputable, there will be found arrayed in their ranks everything that savors of sympathy with treason, in the whole land.

And it will not matter, either, how incongruous are the materials brought into requisition to build up a party, such as will let Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his blood stained gang out of a tight place. Already, we see standing side by side, those who would discard Mr. LINCOLN because he does not go for the war earnestly enough, and those who reprobate all attempt to compel the traitors in arms to cease fighting to destroy the government. There, too, are to be found the original abolitionists, one while the most radical and fierce in their opposition to slavery, supported and fraternizing with the spoils Southern Democracy who assumed in the olden time to look on them with bitter hate.

Most ominous of all, too, perhaps, is the latest phrase that this contest assumes. Men who in the outset of the war, professed—at least—the most savage and undying opposition to making any terms with treason and its abettors—men who in their extreme views could hardly look with patience upon the "Crittenden Compromise," or tolerate the "Peace Congress," now actively maneuver to betray the nation into the grasp of the vilest Copperheadism; that "Peace party" which has already been the means of crippling the Union cause by every base art, and thus prolonging the war.

The truth is, the people of Kentucky should at once arouse themselves, and enquire what are the duties that devolve upon them in the most important crisis, that has occurred since the war began. The issue is already made which calls upon them to newly, marshal their ranks for the coming fight, and to see that no treachery under the guise of an assumed indignant patriotism, misleads them to be duped and ruined. There will be no excuse for taking the wrong step in this case. For three years, now, the Administration has been almost as much worried, the Government been almost as much imperiled by base traitors, disappointed political aspirants in the loyal States, as it has been by those in the other section, who have tracked their way with glee, in the attempt to destroy the republic, to blot out the nationality. The election of a "Peace" candidate over those two tried champions of the people—LINCOLN and ANDY

BUCKNER—means everything of evil that the most fertile imagination can suggest. It means a country seared and consigned to perpetual conflict, or the return to rule of those who in their mad pursuit of power, have already betrayed it to bloodshed and loss, unparalleled in the history of nations.

Union men, with "nigger on the brain," Judge, may pronounce your Address "clear, lucid, and able," and you may feel flattered with their commendation; but you must also bear in mind, that the most blatant rebels, and their sympathizers, will also praise you, and sing hosannas in favor of a "defensive war," because they well know, that a defensive war will never give the nation peace;—such a peace, as a true patriot should join in making.

There is no well founded evidence, that the vital principles of the Constitution (which with you means slavery,) will ever be changed otherwise than by three fourths of the States. The Platform upon which Mr. Lincoln was placed at Baltimore very distinctly recognizes, that three-fourths of the States must concur to effect the extinction of slavery; and although determined, if possible to remove the cause of the rebellion, yet they are not in favor of doing so by any other than constitutional means.

You are content, Judge, to let slavery suffer, so far as it may be effected by a defensive war: that is, if the war in being carried on in defense of the peculiar institution, should accidentally injure the "vital compromises," you will consider it "a necessary offering on the altar of the Union;" but you must go a few steps further, if slavery be in the way of a successful "reinstatement," it must be by a proper amendment of the Constitution, removed out of the way.

The defensive war, contended for, by you, Judge, cannot possibly end otherwise than the separation of the slave from the free States. Every movement toward suppressing the rebellion, would be construed into an oppressive aggression: and denounced as "belligerent abolitionism." Such denunciation may be agreeable to weak-kneed Union men, who are very strenuous for saving the Union, providing, it can be done without injury to the institution of slavery.

This rebellion was commenced without cause, by men, who, desired to establish a new Government, whose chief corner-stone should be the one indicated by Alexander H. Stephens, and to accomplish their purpose, nothing has been too dishonorable, corrupt, or mean for their use; but thank God, the mean of their evil days is almost at hand, and neither active co-operation, misplaced sympathy, glittering rhetoric, or false logic, can much longer prevent its close.

If time and space allowed, there are other points in the address which deserve attention, and may hereafter be noticed.

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most fertile imagination can suggest. It means a country seared and consigned to perpetual conflict, or the return to rule of those who in their mad pursuit of power, have already betrayed it to bloodshed and loss, unparalleled in the history of nations.

It means that if the traitors of the South, in alliance with Northern traitors, can be bribed to give up the conflict temporarily, that the nation is to be humbled before the world; slavery, with all its evils, to be restored and protected; the Confederate debt to be borne by the North; and the gallant dead who now rest from their sacrifices and labors, to be stigmatized as dupes who died for naught.

And more than all this, perhaps—it means the destruction of free government on this continent; because, disguise the case as the "Peace Democracy," or the newly indignant "Constitutionalists," may, all know that the savage despotism already inaugurated at Richmond would never content itself with aught less than the power it at present wields.

Trampling into the blood and mire every principle with which it set out, scoffing now at "State Rights," at the power of any State to "secede" or right itself once committed to the fearful partnership with tyranny, we even now see nothing left to States like North Carolina, but abject submission; the central despotism throned in blood at Richmond, scoffing at all remembrance of its pledges, or its so called "principles."

Let the people of [Kentucky,] then, remember, that if they would avoid all complications with such fearful evils, *now* is the time to act well their part in the great political struggle close at hand. The success of the "Peace Democracy" means either anarchy or despotism. Pointing to the first, we have the utter refusal of the Southern traitors to again come into the Union, meaning perpetual battle, a border drenched with blood, and the disintegration of States; and, pointing to the second of the two prospective evils we have the Southern leaders invited to put their feet upon our necks, with the remembrances of three years of conflict to stimulate their vindictive oppression and hate.

Then we say, again, now is the time to newly arrange our line of battle for the great political conflict close at hand. Our enemies are active, some of our so-called friends are siding with the enemy. We are fully warned of how much hangs upon the result—we must take sides with the country or against it.—The very first thing to be done, is to see where each prominent man stands; to make a declaration of principles such as none can mistake, and to drive from our ranks all who are in alliance with the enemy. Shall it not be done? Will not Kentucky, once more, as in the times past, rally to the side of the Union; rally in support of held the nation's flag. We owe it to the honor those who through every fierce trial have upheld the State, to the memory of the gallant departed, to the well-being of our children, to all that is dear or of value, that in this struggle, this last trial, we fail not. And the right conclusion, if we are only true to ourselves, cannot be far distant. Already the bankrupt Confederacy, the scoff of the civilized world for its burnings, its murders, its cowardly destruction of merchantmen upon the high seas, its Belle Isle and Libby prisons, totters to its fall. Let every patriot join in one more effort against it, and its end is sure.

OMITTED.—We have in type, but are compelled to lay over to our next issue, the correspondence between Col. MONROE and Dr. MILLS and other citizens.

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Jeff. Davis's Terms of Peace.

Let every Union man keep in his pocket a copy of the conversation between JEFFERSON DAVIS and Col. JACQUES, so that whenever a Copperhead begins to talk about peace being desired by the rebel chiefs, based upon a re-united country, they may have JEFFERSON DAVIS' views upon that subject to convict them of ignorance or an attempted deception.

War News and Army Items.

August 27.—The following summary in the Cincinnati Gazette gives all the important news received to day:

There is no additional news of importance from General Grant's army. Our troops on the left were making thorough work in destroying the Weldon Railroad. The rebels manifested no disposition to interfere with them. The enemy seems to have had enough of fighting in that direction. General Warren is extending his lines toward the Petersburg & Lynchburg Railroad. This road crosses the Richmond & Danville Road about forty miles from Petersburg and the same distance from Richmond, at Burkeville. It is seen, therefore, that the Danville road is in danger, and Lee will have a considerable job on his hands to save this, his only remaining line of communication with the South. We have information that the campaign against Richmond, so far from being ended, as Lee doubtless calculated when he sent Early to the Valley, is only beginning fairly. In this connection we may remark that General Grant stated a few days ago, to a member of the Christian Commission, that the rebellion is fast breaking down, and its main support now is the peace movement at the North. But for this, he believed it would give way inside of six months. How it must make the heart of this great soldier and patriot ache to find so much aid given the enemy in front by the peace sneaks at home.

We have advices from Gen. Sheridan up to yesterday afternoon. Early yesterday morning the rebels broke camp at Charles-town, and moved in the direction of Shepherdstown, on the Upper Potomac. Our cavalry struck their skirmish line at Halltown early in the day, and captured a number of prisoners. Toward night heavy firing was heard in the direction of Shepherdstown. Gen. Averill was engaged in guarding the Potomac ford. Early's force is estimated at 40,000. We may not state how many Sheridan has, but the public need not feel uneasy. A general battle on the Potomac now seems probable. By consulting the maps, and recollecting that Early's position, if he should cross the

Glendale Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KINKEL, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVEL

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. April 7, 1862-*tf.*

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Cratche's, opposite the Capital of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 18th, 1862-*tf.*

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1862-*tf.*

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1862-*tf.*

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-*tf.*

JAMES SPEED. WM. F. BARRET,
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-*tf.*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1862-*tf.*

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office, MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1862-*tf.*

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting special Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1862-*tf.*

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. V. BERBERICH,
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to the execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1862-*tf.*

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1862, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1862, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State,
By JAS. B. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1862-*tf.*

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARRISON, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1862-*tf.*

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against [redacted] In Equity.

John J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1862, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, in the County Court house, on credits of \$12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over the Kentucky River at Falmouth, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bands with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDLEOHR, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1862-*tf.*

TATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.
FRANKFORT COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff.
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., deceased.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that they may appear thereto.

THOS. N. LINSDAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A copy attest: A. H. RENICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-*tf.*

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-*tf.*

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1862-*tf.*

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JAMES SPEED. WM. F. BARRET,
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 12, 1862-*tf.*

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

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J. M. GRAY,
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Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

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Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

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Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
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By the Governor:
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July 24, 1862-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1862-*tf.*

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The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against [redacted] In Equity.

John J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

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C. A. WANDLEOHR, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1862-*tf.*

TATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Cratche's, opposite the Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 18th, 1862-*tf.*

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1862-*tf.*

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May 6, 1862-*tf.*